TIMES-VIRGINIAN
IN THE HEART OF THE DARK TOBACCO BELT
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA
ESTABLISHED 1892
CALVIN H. ROBINSON ..... EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
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Thursday, April 24, 1941

Editorial

MOST PRESSING NEED

One vital phase of our national defense effort is not receiving sufficient attention. That is the development of millions of skilled workers in every branch of human endeavor.

If Britain wins the war, her victory can only come after four or five more bitter years of burning and suffering, and when the victory comes Europe will be bled white, her cities, her industry, her people laid barren. Britain herself and her empire, will be exhausted. In such a victory, America will have to step in and furnish the machinery, the money, the brains, to rebuild much of the world. It will take at least a generation to get the world back to where it was in 1939. If Britain wins, America will need the greatest massing of skilled workers the world has ever known to man the machines of reconstruction!

Or, if Germany wins . . . an eventuality certainly still favored by all the odds at this dark hour, America will face a stern task of maintaining for a generation a gigantic standing Army of over 1,000,000 men. AND of facing the greatest economic competition in the history of the world. If Germany wins, our industries will have to lower wages to meet the competition of German mass production in the world markets, and exhibit more skill than ever before to manufacture and reproduce the needs of the wolf at a world price low enough to match German and Japanese output. More skill, harder work, longer hours, at a fraction of present wages, will be the evitable result for American labor. . . . if Germany wins.

So, whoever wins, we must have more skilled workmen, more technical experts, more efficient machinery and more specialized craftsmen.

What are we doing to meet this challenge? It would be folly to say that we are doing nothing. We believe that America is slowly becoming conscious of the need for vocational training. But the present efforts must be greatly accelerated. Our public school system is NOT turning out skilled workers. Nor are our colleges, in the necessary percentage. We see two ways for America:

1. All physically able high school graduates could be compelled to go into the Army for 12, 18, or 24 months. They would be sorted out as to ability and given technical training . . . taught a craft. It is advisable for us to face the fact that if Germany wins this way, we must have permanent compulsory military training in this country. It would be very expensive for the Army to undertake the vocational training of American youth and offer the necessary wide assortment of trade schools.

2. The public school system can undertake vocational training on a scale much larger than anything heretofore attempted. In this connection, we wish to express the opinion that all the skilled workers we will need cannot be trained as should be a part of existing high school setups. We would earnestly suggest that Virginia lead the way by setting up several experimental vocational junior colleges as a part of the free public school system, to provide two years of training in skilled crafts and professions to both boy and girl high school graduates. In this connection, let us say that in the new budget prepared by Virginia, there will be a very considerable sum available for capital outlay. Unless the people of the State rise up and demand something more evenly useful, the bulk of this capital outlay will go to further crowd the campuses of our State-supported colleges with costly new buildings. Virginia may need more buildings on the imposing college campuses, but far greater is the need for vocational training, even to high school graduates. The project should be undertaken on a small scale, say three free vocational schools offering courses in metal and woodcraft trades. We would guess that an appropriation of half a million dollars would do.

It isn't enough for us to build a few battleships and airplanes, and think therefore that America and our way of life is safe. Battleships and airplanes are quickly outmoded in grim modern war. Most important is productive skill. If we are to survive as a great free democracy, we must raise the levels of mass skill. It will not do to train a few young people whose parents can afford to send them to colleges. We must train a great proportion of all high school boys and girls to do modern, highly technical things with their hands! It is a big challenging task. Virginia will be doing wrong if it uses available funds for capital ...thing to lavish on our good, but pampered State Institutions of Higher Learning. America must develop skilled craftsmen from among the boys and girls who can't go on to colleges.

Here at Appomattox this year, some seventy-five or eighty boys and girls will graduate from high school. Perhaps ten or fifteen of them will attend colleges. What about the other sixty? There should be a free training school within commuting distance to offer them training as nurses, stenographers, metal workers, building construction, mechanics, etc.

What we are already doing along this line is good, but is not enough. To live as a free people in the world of tomorrow, America must meet the call for skilled workers.

Gentlemen who are preparing to distribute that capital outlay modest in Virginia: We put it up to you!

POSTCARDS TO EAT

Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary secretary to the British Ministry of information and one-time landlord of Charles A. Lindbergh, in a London dispatch as having told an audience last night:

'I had a great friend called Colonel Lindbergh.

'Before the war he said to me: You are a fine people, but are getting soft.

'After every raid now I have the great pleasure of sending him a postcard saying: Do you still think we are soft?

'He doesn't answer these postcards, but I like sending them.'

The British are said to be putting up with a pretty austere diet. But it's nothing compared to this diet of postcards that Mr. Lindbergh has to swallow. -Philadelphia Record

BUT WHAT ABOUT THE CLUB

In nearby Lynchburg, we read that two boys lost $55 in a slot machine operated in a swanky club house. The club also operated a regular bar, with barkeeper 'nevering.' Armed with beer and remorse and a regular slot machine losses, the youths did wrong. They came back and held up the bar. The boys will doubtless be punished.

But, what about the club?

We have read of no grand jury investigation of the club that ran a bar and slot machines.

Personally, we believe the club is just as guilty of wrong as the boys, especially if the barkeep sold them the strong drink that fired them with the urge to retrieve their losses. Justice must be evenly administered to merit respect. You can't wink at law violation by rich folk in a swanky club, and then turn the heat on tempted country boys. The youths in this case, if guilty, should be punished, but equal punishment should be meted to those responsible for having a bar and slot machines at the rich man's club.

ILL-GOTTEN GAINS

The worst thing that could happen to labor is for it to be given everything it asks for in this time of emergency. John L. Lewis and his kind are using the crisis to make demands of every nature. The slogan of these leaders is to get all the traffic will bear. They have little of the feeling of patriotism that is sending hundreds of young men to training camps at a dollar a day.

The labor unions have just won ten cents an hour raise from United States Steel through the threat to strike. The unreasonableness of their demands is seen in the coal strike. Southern operators have always paid a little less than Northern operators. This differential of forty cents a day was due partly to lower living costs in the South which benefited labor, and partly to higher freight rates in the South. These things were balanced in part by the difference between $6.00 and $5.40 a day paid to labor. Now it is demanded this difference be eliminated and the $7.00 a day be paid everywhere. An advance of $1.40 a day in the South as compared to $1.00 a day in the North, it is said, would ruin the Southern operators.

Certain it is that the large wage increases being demanded will do one thing that the administration is most anxious to avoid. It will cause a sharp rise in prices in defense items and in living costs. This will raise in pay will act as a boomerang to labor. -Rockbridge County News.

UNFORTUNATE

For many years, the Congressman from the Second (Norfolk) Virginia District has held a place on the vitally important Naval Affairs Committee. For the sake of the important ship construction and naval activitiy at Hampton Roads, this was perhaps the most important committee assignment held by any Virginia Congressman.

Now, Virginia has lost that most important committee position.

Colgate Darden, aspirant for Democratic nomination for Governor, was a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, but when he resigned from Congress to enter the race for Governor, his place on the Naval Affairs Committee was given to a South Carolinian, Representative Rivers.

Darden's successor in Congress, Winder R. Harris, has been made a member of minor committees. He will be a member of Invalid Pensions, Public Buildings, and Merchant Marine Committees.

With America embarked on a tremendous program that will be the greatest in all history, this development is a major set-back to Virginia.

MOST IMPORTANT

During the last decade, according to the Census Bureau, the number of women engaged in gainful work in the United States increased 90 per cent. Today it is figured by the bureau that there are about 12,846,665 girls and women over the age of 14 who must be considered in this class. They form close to 25 per cent of our entire industrial market.

Unclassified in the employed group, however, are more than 28,000,000 women. They are very important, for the nation could not do without them. The popular name 'housewife' does not describe them. Home makers' is better, but it, too, falls short. -Boston Post.

They Should Be Courtmartialed

In July the new battleship North Carolina will steam through the Panama Canal and dock at the Naval Base on her first trial run.

Vacation crowds thronging the beaches at Ocean View and Buckroe will thrill to the sight of the great warship and feel a bit more secure in the thought that here is a fast, hard-hitting battle wagon whose nine 16-inch guns boost tremendously the hitting power of our first line of defense.

Despite her newness, however, the North Carolina is already obsolescent.

Her thick steel hull is designed to withstand the blast of torpedoes and screaming shells but her deck is relatively as thin as an eggshell before the plunging blast of bombs from the air.

'Our officers appreciated the possibility of air attack, but their failure to translate the appreciation into protection for the ships is the one real miscalculation they made during the twenty years of peace.'

This is the damning revelation of no less an authority than Secretary of the Navy Knox in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

One fails to understand why it is that men charged with the job of preparing for the defense of the United States, men who 'appreciated the possibility of air attack', men who must have known—if they know anything at all—of the drastic changes in the grim business of making war, designed a battleship that cost $70,000,000 of the taxpayers' money and left it vulnerable to the attack of a $20,000 bombing plane.

Here, it seems to us the News Index, is a matter that demands the attention of Congress.

A lot of people in authority should be longshauling 'WHY?' from the housetops.

From Norfolk News Index.

BOND ISSUES

When the government begins, about May 1, pressing issues of government securities upon the public to finance the preparedness program, the design will be to pump money out of the public storehouses in a way that will best safeguard the nation against the evils of inflation and will give the people a sense of taking a direct part in the defense of the country.

To this end the Treasury Department will offer four types of securities: (1) Defense Savings Bonds or 'baby' bonds, sold at 75 per cent of face value, to mature in ten years and yield 2.9 per cent; (2) Series F, Savings Bonds, sold at 74 per cent of face value, to mature in twelve years and yield 2.53 per cent; (3) Series G Savings Bonds, sold at par, bearing 2 1-2 per cent interest payable semi-annually and due eight in twelve years; (4) Postal Savings Stamps, in denominations of 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $5, bearing no interest but to be accumulated until enough have been saved to purchase a Defense Savings Bond.

If extra money is put into these bonds, it is supposed, the public will not be able to indulge in as heavy a demand for goods of which there may be a scarcity. -Winchester Star.

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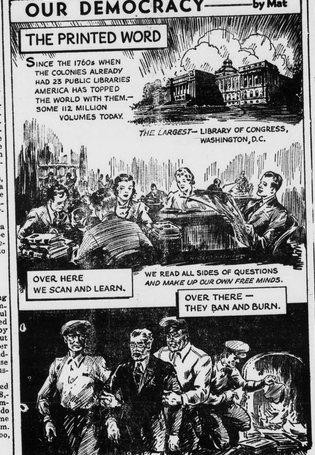
OUR DEMOCRACY —by Mat



LEGEND OF THE DOGWOOD

Editor, Times-Virginian,
Dear Sir:

I found this little clipping and think it so touching, I am sending it to you and asking if you won't publish it in the Times-Virginian.

Subscriber.

'At the time of the Crucifixion, the Dodwood attained the size of the oak and other great forest trees. So strong and firm was the wood of it, that it was chosen for the lumber of the Cross. To be thus used for such a cruel purpose greatly distressed the tree. Jesus sensed this; and in His gentle pity for sorrow, smiled upon it and said:

'Because of your regret and pity for my suffering, I make you this promise: Never again shall the Dogwood grow large enough for a Cross. Henceforth it shall be slender and bent and twisted, and its blossoms shall grow in the form of a Cross: two long petals and two short ones. And in the center of the outer edge of each petal there will be nail prints—brown with rust, and stained with blood. In the center of the flower there will be an image of a crown of thorns; and all who see it will remember that it was upon the Dogwood tree that I was crucified.

'And this tree shall not be mutilated or destroyed, but cherished as a reminder of my death upon the Cross.'

We will gladly quote you on your job printing needs.

County forest fires have raged over many sections of Virginia during April.

Adolf Hitler observed his 52nd birthday Sunday.

AMAZE A MINUTE
SCIENTIFACTS ~ BY ARNOLD

Bell Syndicate, Inc.—WNU Service

Good Fence Should Last Seven to Twelve Years

Good wire, properly strung between strong, well-braced posts, should make a farm fence last from 7 to 12 years, says H. M. Ellis, extension agricultural engineer of N. C. State college. There should be a good coating of galvanizing or zinc on the wire to protect it against the elements, he says.

"Some copper in the wire will add still more years of service to the fence," Ellis stated. "The copper content should not run less than 0.2 of 1 per cent, which is usually spoken of as '20 point' copper. The quality of the wire is the main consideration in building fences; it isn't good economy to buy cheap wire.'

Ellis also says that for a good, long-lasting fence the quality of the posts and the workmanship in erecting the fence must be of the best. The posts must be big enough, properly spaced, well planted, and well braced. If durable wood is not available, soft timber may be treated with creosote or otherwise to make the posts last as long as the wire.

"It is wise," the specialist declared, "to build your fence on paper before you start cutting posts and buying wire. Farmers spend much money every year maintaining fences that are not essential.

Attend some church regularly.

Phone 30 with Personals.

Strikes continue to tie up American defense production.

Appomattox needs boosters.

Current opinion is that neither Russia or Turkey can be expected to offer any aid to the Allies.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Dean of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

S. S. Lesson for April 27

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

THE EARLY CHURCH MEETING HUMAN NEEDS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 4:32-35; 6:1-7.
GOLDEN TEXT—And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul.—Acts 4:32.

Machinery without power is useless—that is why in the lesson of last Sunday the power of the Holy Spirit was recognized as being indispensable in the church. Occasionally one wonders whether we do not now have more machinery than power, and thus fail in our high calling.

Power, on the other hand, reaches its greatest usefulness through the organization of well-planned machinery. The church soon found that its activities, simple at the beginning, had become more complex, calling for suitable organization, if it was to best serve the needs of its own people and of the world. And it is by no organization they did not forget this fundamental purpose of the church, nor did they forsake the true source of power.

I. Sharing With the Brethren (Acts 32-35).

Love for one another prompted the Christian brethren to meet each other's need by sharing, by holding all they owned for the common good. This was not (as some would have us believe) a type of communism. It was purely voluntary (Acts 5:4), temporary, and local. It was practiced only in Jerusalem and only for a short time. It was an expression of Christian brotherhood and liberality which is worthy of our consideration.

The duty and privilege of sharing material as well as spiritual blessings is a part of Christian fellowship. Those in the church who have should willingly share with those who have not. Some churches have so effectively carried out this principle today that none of their members are in need. Not every church can do that, but much more could be done if we had the considerate spirit of the early Christian church, which was indeed the spirit of Christ.

II. Caring for the Unfortunate (6:1, 3, 5, 6).

The church had come through its first real persecution (Acts 5:12-42) with real victory and assurance of God's help to face an internal difficulty. Wherever the Lord blesses, the enemy comes to destroy. When a door of service opens, there are many adversaries (1 Cor. 16:9).

There were two groups in the church—the Hebrew Christians, those with a Greek background. Among the poor to whom daily distribution of help must be made were many widows. Suddenly the Christian group began to note (or so they noted, which was just as disturbing) that their widows were being neglected.

Notice that men of good character and spirituality were chosen to serve, and that all of them had Greek names. The Greeks, who were doubtless in the minority in Jerusalem church, had a complaint so those who were appointed to serve were their own people. They might have been tempted to appoint a committee made up of half of each side (and thus to continue the dissension), but not so here was grace and wisdom from above controlled.

Do not fail to observe that this was here a well-ordered plan to care for the weak and unfortunate in the Christian church should fail to be an important ministry.

III. Preaching the Word (6:2, 4, 7).

Social service is necessary and the church should make intelligent provision for its poor and its widows, but it makes a fatal mistake if such service becomes more important than the preaching and teaching of God's Word. Let those who are appointed to that blessed ministry find joy in sanctified social service, but never let it pre-empt the place of evangelism.

Certainly such service must not become the all-absorbing task of the one who has been set by God as a messenger to the church—the spiritual shepherd of the flock. The preacher has lost himself in his work, and failed to study and pray so that he might be prepared to preach the Word in power and conviction. Too many preachers are attempting to shake a social out of their coat sleeves on Sunday night (as Joseph Parker put it) only to find that their ministry is leaner and leaner until, in the years when there should be maturest richness and sweetness in their ministry of the Word, they find their message dead, dull, dry.

Such folly ill befits the Christian church of its ministers. Perhaps some minister who reads these lines should change his ways, and by chance many a church officer who reads them should realize that he has been driving his preacher to work which, while important, may be (for him, at least) second best. First things first, in God's order—that is the road of power and blessing.

Interesting Notes by Evergreen Reporter

Vera News Letter

Vera, April 23.- The Vera community league met Tuesday night at the school. G. F. Abbitt, Sr. presided. Rev. Roy Clark conducted the devotional. Talks were made by Senator Chas. T. Moses, G. F. Abbitt, Jr., and Calvin H. Robinson, Superintendent J. A. Burke was present.

Mrs. Maude Abbitt and Evelyn Chernault spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Coleman.

Miss Ellen Wilson spent the week-end with her parents.

Mrs. Alfred Garrett has returned to Vera after visiting her mother for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Abbitt, of Pamplin, were guests of Mrs. A. W. Covington Sunday.

Abbitt Coleman spent Sunday with Henry Chernault.

Russell Chernault, of Fort Eustis is at home with his parents this week.

Miss Edna Chernault spent last Sunday in Virginia Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Coleman spent Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Coleman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chernault spent Sunday afternoon in Buckingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Coleman and Miss Katie Coleman, of Liberty Chapel spent Sunday in the home of Mrs. D. N. Roberts.

Correspondence From Oakville

Oakville, April 21.- Mrs. C. E. Wilkerson spent Saturday night with Mrs. Lorene Martin. Mrs. Martin accompanied her home Sunday and spent he day.

Mrs. Mary Moore had as her dinner guests Tuesday night Mrs. Mollie Thorp and Misses Thelma Webb and Vivian Clarke.

Miss Lelia Byers, of Lynchburg, spent the week-end in the home of R. E. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Carson called in the home of T. E. Owen Sunday.

Miss Thelma Webb spent the week-end at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Page and family, of Lynchburg, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Toni Page.

A letter from Private Samuel Page of Fort George Meade, Md., states that he is getting on fine.

Private Sherman Wilcox, of Camp For. Stony spent the week-end here with his mother.

Mrs. C. D. Lewis will have as her dinner guests Wednesday night: Mrs. Marshall Hunter, Edgar Martin, Misses Thelma Webb, Ella Lewis, and Vivian Clarke.

Mrs. Clarence Moore visited in the home of Mrs. R. E. Smith Friday night.

Mr. Welch, of Piney Ridge, is teaching singing at Red Oak church each Thursday night.

Mrs. J. R. Doss and Thelma Doss spent the week-end with Lloyd Doss.

John Edd Stinson, of Radford, spent the week-end here with his parents.

J. Foster Catlett, who is at C. & O. hospital at Clifton Forge, is reported to be improving.

Mrs. Florence Phelps and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Talmage Phelps were dinner guests Sunday of Mrs. Clarence Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Aurly Drinkard and son and Jean Harding spent Saturday night with Mrs. Bennet Hardaway. Sunday they all visited Mrs. Eamonia Martin.

Miss Alice Coleman spent part of last week with her sister, Mrs. Percy Reynolds.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Coleman and family spent Sunday in the same home.

Harry Hopkins to administer lend-lease program.

This newspaper was established in 1892.

Britain raises income taxes to a minimum of fifty per cent.

Appomattox is a growing town.

Subscription rates: $1.50 a year, payable in advance.

News From Rocks

Rocks, April 23.- Rev. C. A. Collins, Jr., filled his regular appointment at Rocks Sunday.

Misses Helen Garrett, Isabelle Ranson, Toby Jane, Roy Gowin, Nelson Garrett, Ronald Paulette and Miss Rosa Martin motored to Dixie Caverns last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Ranson, A. A. Baldwin and Cassie were attending the Appomattox Baptist Association in Farmville last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Ranson were visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, near Pamplin Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Dickerson and daughter, Mary Lou, of Lynchburg, attended services at Rocks Sunday. They were dinner guests of his mother, Mrs. B. D. Dickerson, of Pamplin.

Dinner guests of Mrs. D. R. Inge last Sunday were: Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Collins and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Richardson. Other visitors in the afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Almond and daughter, Barbara Jeanne, Miss Cassie Baldwin, and father.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Garrett and family, of Evergreen spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Garrett.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ranson and son, William Carroll, who have been in Richmond for some time, spent the week-end here with his mother, Mrs. W. F. Ranson. They will leave Monday for Bristol, Va.

Mrs. Maude Ranson, who was sick last week, is improving.

Robert Roach and mother, Mrs. F. S. Roach, were in Appomattox recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Dickerson spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Goin.

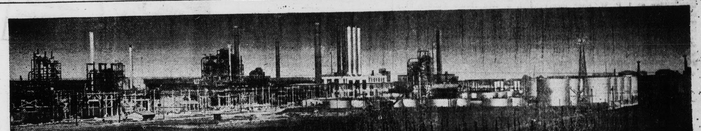
Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Anderson, of Piney River, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Anderson.

Mrs. S. C. Ranson, Mrs. D. R. Inge and son, Toby, Mrs. J. A. Garrett, Mrs. W. F. Ranson and Miss Cassie Baldwin will attend the State W. M. U. meeting in Lynchburg this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashby Marsh, of Lynchburg, were visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Marsh, recently.

Germany has greatly increased number and equipment of mechanized divisions.

To Relieve Misery of COLDS take 666
LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS



Is this the great gasoline discovery of our time?

FROM TEXAS CITY COMES NEWS THAT MAY REVOLUTIONIZE PRESENT THEORIES OF GASOLINE CHEMISTRY

American Oil Company pioneers entirely new way of making gasoline! World's first commercial Hydro-forming unit now in production! Flame Control tested with remarkable results.

The people of Texas City, Texas, are proud of the American Oil Company's great refinery there. It includes the two biggest refining units in the world. Seven hundred and forty acres of Wonderland! They point to it as one of the show places of the state.

But one day a new structure began to take shape. People wondered . . . what was this feverish activity . . . why these swarms of hulking trucks . . . why these hundreds of men working?

Here were these great modern refining units—*yet they were adding more equipment!* Then, one day, came the news came out . . . it was the revolutionary new Hydro-forming unit!

For months the petroleum industry buzzed with the news of the discovery of this entirely new way of making gasoline . . . a process that may revolutionize all previous theories of gasoline chemistry. Chemical engineers call it Hydro-forming . . . a method of building new and important qualities into gasoline . . . a way that was impossible before the American Oil Company pioneered this wonderful process.

What Does This Great Discovery Mean?

Burning gasoline is the source of engine power. Uncontrolled, combustion is violent, with a detonating, explosive shock that wastes energy. There was one best way to cut this shock down—by *controlling the flame*—and this has been the goal of chemists for decades!

Now—Flame Control—Combustion Control!

Now, in the revolutionary, new Hydro-formed American Gas, FLAME CONTROL has been accomplished! From this amazing refining process comes a new, super-volatile, highly aromatic gasoline that burns more rapidly! Yet shock is greatly reduced—combustion is *controlled*—and more usable power is at last attained.

Flame Control Means Cushioned Power!

As FLAME CONTROL cuts shock, CUSHIONED POWER comes into being—sustained, increasing, e-x-p-a-n-d-i-n-g pressure that *drives* the piston down, through its *full* course. Now we have new *thrust*—new power that gets more out of the potential energy of gasoline—that cushions it, harnesses it—*put it to work!* This is a *new kind* of power—a *different* kind of power.

Engines now turn in a soft gentle purr, when idling, or when running "all out." There is new s-m-o-o-t-h-n-e-s-s, because violent explosive shock is greatly reduced. Bearings and moving parts receive less destructive pounding.

Revolutionizes Old Theories of Octane!

Because of the different way it is refined, Hydro-formed American Gas is more volatile than ever before—more aromatic—more easily vaporized. Its knock-arresting constituents do not remain in liquid state, as in the average conventional gas, but become vaporized—distributed to all cylinders more evenly and impartially. Thus in Hydro-formed American Gas, anti-knock is far more efficient.

Gains Octane on the Road!

Official results of extensive road tests by Industry Committees show that conventional gasolines, on the average, *lose* octane numbers on the road. But from the super-volatility of Hydro-formed American Gas—from its greater aromacity—from Flame Control and Cushioned Power—comes ROAD OCTANE that actually surpasses laboratory figure. And it's ROAD Ooctane that counts—not laboratory ratings!

Here, then, is the new Hydro-formed American Gas. Radically new from start to finish. Point for point the finest American Gas that ever left our refinery! Yet it *still* sells at regular gas price!

Famous AMOCO-GAS Now Hydro-formed, Too!

The new Hydro-forming process has also been applied to Amoco-Gas, the original super-fine motor fuel, which *likewise* moves forward and upward to an all-time high in quality and efficiency.

Hydro-forming is the *latest* triumph of gasoline science—the newest demonstration of the enormous power that lies in gasoline—new, dramatic proof of how much work per drop it can perform!

New Hydro-forming Unit of The American Oil Company, Now in Operation in Texas City, Texas.

Now try the *latest* triumph of gasoline science—

Still at REGULAR gas price!

New *Hydro-formed* AMERICAN GAS

AMERICAN HYDRO-FORMED GAS

. . another discovery pioneered by the American Oil Co.

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